

Matthew Baird, Headed CIA Training Program

Matthew Baird, 70, retired director of training for the Central Intelligence Agency, died Tuesday at his home in Bethany Beach, Del.

Born in Ardmore, Pa., Mr. Baird was a graduate of Haverford School in Haverford, Pa., and earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Princeton University. He also held a bachelor's degree in literature from Balliol College, Oxford.

He was headmaster of the Arizona Desert School in Tucson from 1930 to 1937, then worked for three years as a research economist with the Sun Oil Co. in Philadelphia.

Mr. Baird owned and operated the Ruby Star Ranch in Tucson from 1940 to 1942, then served as a colonel in the Army Air Corps during World War II.

He returned to the Ruby Star in 1943, where he became a recognized authority on Brahman cattle. He had another tour of duty with the Air Force from 1950 to 1953, during which time he was detailed to CIA.

The then CIA director, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith asked Mr. Baird in 1951 to join the agency as director of training, with the task of further organizing and developing a training program worldwide in scope.

Until his retirement in 1965, Mr. Baird initiated and implemented proposals that led to the creation of what is considered an outstanding training institution within the CIA. At the time of his retirement, he was presented the CIA's highest award, the Distinguished Intelligence Medal.

Oct 1972

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Ambassador Colby Cited by Department

Ambassador William E. Colby, who served as Director of the Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS) program in Viet-Nam from March 1968 to June 1971, was presented the Department's Distinguished Honor Award by Ambassador William O. Hall, Director General of the Foreign Service, at a special ceremony on September 26.

Signed by Secretary Rogers, the citation read:

"For inspiring leadership and outstanding executive ability while serving with the rank of Ambassador in the Republic of Viet-Nam. Your exceptional service contributed substantially to the realization of important United States objectives."

Attending the ceremony in Ambassador Hall's office were Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; Robert H. Nooter, Deputy Coordinator, Bureau of Supporting Assistance, AID, and other Department and AID officials.

In nominating him for the Department's highest award for achievement, General Creighton W. Abrams, former Commander of the United States Military Assistance Command, Viet-Nam, and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker wrote:

"Ambassador Colby distinguished himself during this period by exceptionally conspicuous service in advancing the foreign policy and national ob-

jectives of the United States in the Republic of Viet-Nam. As the principal U.S. adviser to the Government of Viet-Nam (GVN) on pacification and local development matters, his responsibilities were wide-ranging, highly complex, and unique in the Foreign Service.

"The broad scope of the GVN pacification and development program and the United States support to it include: The provision of territorial security to protect the population from enemy guerrilla action, acts of terrorism and political and economic coercion; the creation of representative local government in all of the 2,200 villages, 11,000 hamlets, and 55 provinces and autonomous cities in South Viet-Nam; the care and resettlement of refugees and war victims; a massive program of organizing, training, and equipping the People's Self Defense Force thus assisting the people to defend themselves and their homes from Communist aggression; a large and effective Open Arms program encouraging enemy defections to the GVN; a major effort to mobilize politically the GVN administrative structure; and economic and social activities designed to revitalize the rural economy and national economic base.

"Ambassador Colby demonstrated outstanding executive ability in managing the complex resources of the pacification program which involved the administration of over one and a half billion U.S. dollars annually . . ."



FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE—Ambassador William O. Hall, Director General of the Foreign Service, right, presents the Department's Distinguished Honor Award

On the clinical side of the AMA

STATINTL

The AMA's 121st annual convention at San Francisco drew a respectable 11,062 physicians to its scientific and postgraduate education programs, but this was more than 2,000 fewer than attended the meeting in the same city four years ago, and more than 3,000 fewer than came there in 1964. The declining importance of the AMA annual was also reflected in fewer industrial exhibits—some big drug houses didn't show—and in a paucity of groundbreaking scientific papers. Here is a selection of reports and exhibits that seemed to arouse the most interest among physicians at this session:

Concrete steps

Methyl methacrylate, the cement applied to total hip prostheses, is equally useful in the surgical treatment of long-bone fractures caused by metastasizing cancer, according to orthopedists at three centers.

In the past two years, 31 patients with metastases, mostly from breast carcinomas, have been operated on at those centers for a total of 32 fractures and two impending fractures. After bone curettage at the site, the bones were fixed with metal nails or rods, or were replaced by Austin Moore prostheses. In each case, the surgeons used generous applications of methacrylate, which has the ability to fill in hollows and hold firmly to both bone and metal.

The result, say Dr. Roderick H. Turner of Harvard, Dr. James O. Johnston of Kaiser-Permanente in Oakland, Calif., Dr. Kevin D. Harrington of the University of California at San Francisco, and Dr. David Green, now of the Bowman Gray medical school, is "re-establishment of skeletal continuity through a combination of materials resembling reinforced concrete."

Freed from what the authors call "the terrifying prospect of enforced immobility and poorly controlled pain" from unfixed pathologic fractures, 29 of the patients were up and walking an average of a week after operation—though in one, the fixation failed and a second operation was needed.

The two who remained bedridden were free of pain. Twelve of the 31 have since died of their disease, but several survivors are now approaching two years of ambulation.

Surgical management of malignant fractures is widely accepted,

the authors pointed out in their talk to the AMA Section on Orthopedic Surgery. But in a significant number of patients, they say, conventional pinning has not been attempted, or has not succeeded in making the patients ambulatory, because the bone was deemed too weak.

A polyurethane polymer called ostamer was tried some 13 years ago as a fixing agent, but there were reports of infection and inflammation at the site. Methyl methacrylate, the authors note, has proved itself "remarkably noninflammatory" during extensive trials in total hip replacement; in their own series, there were no deep wound infections.

Potboiler wins prize in display of intelligence

The CIA surfaced in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium and took a gold medal for the educational value of its exhibit. The prize-winning booth, manned by benign-looking Dr. George P. George and severe-looking John Foulke (right), featured narcotics gear and a miniature pyramid giving off a noxious smoke. This was a weed burner designed to simulate the smell of marijuana—although some medical students who took a whiff found the scent off target. Dr. George had planned to include \$45 worth of the real grass in the exhibit, but federal narcotics men refused to let even the CIA transport it across state lines so a substitute had to be used.

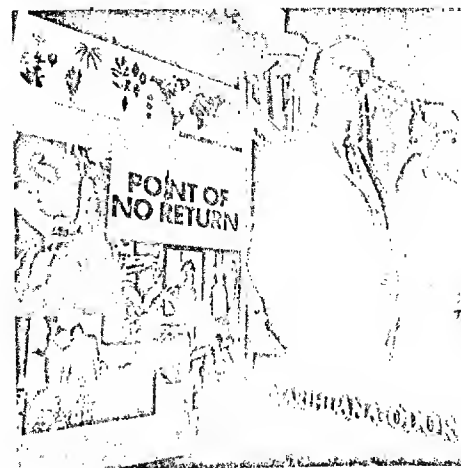
"It's the first time we've ever come out in the open," exclaims Dr. George, who put together the drug-abuse display two years ago at CIA headquarters at McLean, Va., for the instruction of employees. Why did

On the screen

One in ten subjects of multiphasic screening at the Kaiser-Permanente facilities in Oakland and San Francisco is found to have some life-threatening disease that is treatable but asymptomatic at testing time.

In reporting this to the AMA Sections on Pathology, Internal Medicine, and Preventive Medicine, Dr. Morris F. Collen of the Kaiser Foundation Research Institute said the cost of the ten checkups required to identify the one treatable positive case amounts to ten times \$40, or \$400—about what it would cost to hospitalize the same diseased patient for four or five days when the condition became symptomatic.

In addition, says Dr. Collen, middle-aged men who have had four straight years of annual multiphasic screening show "a significant reduction in self-rated disability and reported lost time from work." In comparison with a group of Kaiser

continued

the agency decide to blow its cover at the AMA meeting? "We want to show doctors how their local high school, for example, can assemble such a display for under \$400." Can the medical profession expect more such input from the espionage profession? The CIA would like to reveal some of its research on the heart under stress, says Dr. George, "but we haven't gotten clearance yet."

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP

Homage to CIA Drug Fight Ironic

By JUDITH RANDAL

The American Medical Association, which predictably offers few surprises at its annual meeting, achieved the unexpected this year.

As one entered the convention's exhibition hall in San Francisco's Civic Center, one's nostrils were assailed by an odor more appropriate to that city's Haight-Ashbury district — an aroma strongly suggestive of the burning leaves and blossoms of the female *Cannabis sativa* plant.

The scent fired the curiosity of all in the hall who had ever sampled marijuana and drew from the wife of one physician attending the meeting the remark that she had smelled that odor many times in the back of the school bus she drives.

That was only the beginning of the surprise. Following one's nose, one soon came upon a booth housing an exhibit on drug abuse which featured a display about many drugs, including pot, and a device that generated a synthetic smoke that was close to, if not identical with the real thing.

★

There was still more surprise to come in this display, which — it turned out — had won the gold medal in the AMA's coveted Billings Prize competition as one of the outstanding scientific exhibits of the meeting. The exhibitor was no mere doctor or pharmaceutical firm, or even your average, run-of-the-mill science-oriented government bureau. It was that most unlikely of contenders for an AMA award: The Central Intelligence Agency.

Dr. Donald Borcharding of the CIA was on hand to explain the exhibit's origins. Like most agencies, he said, the CIA has an occupational health division whose job it is to promote the well-being of its personnel. When CIA officials at the agency's Langley,

Va., headquarters became worried about pot, LSD, speed, heroin and the like, Borcharding and his colleagues assembled the display.

According to the CIA medic, it was an immediate hit, not only at the Langley "Spook Farm" but also among groups in the community, such as Knights of Columbus lodges and parent-teacher associations. The CIA is thinking about putting together "how-to-do-it" instructions so that other groups can build their own replicas.

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Granted, the crusade against drug abuse needs all the help it can get. But the trouble with the CIA exhibit is that it does not tell things strictly as they are. For example, it implies that the use of marijuana sets the stage for later use of heroin. This issue is by no means settled and, as a matter of fact, there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that alcohol, rather than marijuana, is the first drug to be abused by most people who subsequently become heroin addicts.

In any case, many experts believe that if there is any connection whatever between pot and heroin, it is their illegal status and that if the former were "decriminalized," its link with the latter would tend to disappear.

More important to this discussion than an argument about the casual relationship of the two drugs is the point that the CIA does not come into the campaign with completely clean hands. Reporters have been hearing for more than a year that the agency has been supporting the heroin traffic in the Golden Triangle region of Laos, Thailand and Burma, and that this opium byproduct has been one of the more important cargoes carried by Air America, an airline operating in Southeast

Asia whose charter business is almost exclusively with the CIA. The Golden Triangle region, incidentally, is said to grow 70 percent of the world's illicit opium from which morphine base, morphine and eventually heroin are derived.

For more details on the CIA's complicity in the heroin mess, one might consult an article entitled "Flowers of Evil" by historian Alfred W. McCoy, in the July issue of Harper's magazine. Part of a forthcoming book called "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," the article spells out in detail how Vag Pao, long the leader of a CIA secret army in Laos, has become even more deeply involved in the drug traffic and what role this traffic has played in the importation of heroin into the United States and its use by our troops in South Vietnam.

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Writes McCoy of the situation: "As a result of direct and indirect American involvement, opium production has steadily increased, high-grade heroin production is flourishing and the Golden Triangle's poppy fields have become linked to markets in Europe and the U.S."

The CIA went away from the San Francisco meeting with a gold medal and, no doubt, a good many doctors who saw the exhibit went away impressed. Some of them probably learned for the first time what pot smells like.

But for others there was a bitter incongruity in the government's super-secret spy arm winning a medal for an exhibit on the horrors of drug abuse. To some it was a little like the Mafia getting a top award for a display of the evils of extortion, prostitution and gambling — and a few of the more socially aware physicians present did not hesitate to say so.

STATINTL

Laser surgery, drug abuse exhibits win top scientific honors,

Billings and Hektoen gold medal recipients are John Foulke, MD, (center), Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C., and Geza J. Jako, MD (right), Boston U. School of Medicine. Congratulating them is Frank P. Foster, MD, chairman of AMA's Council on Scientific Assembly.

Committee on Awards selects winners of Hektoen, Billings medals, other AMA honors

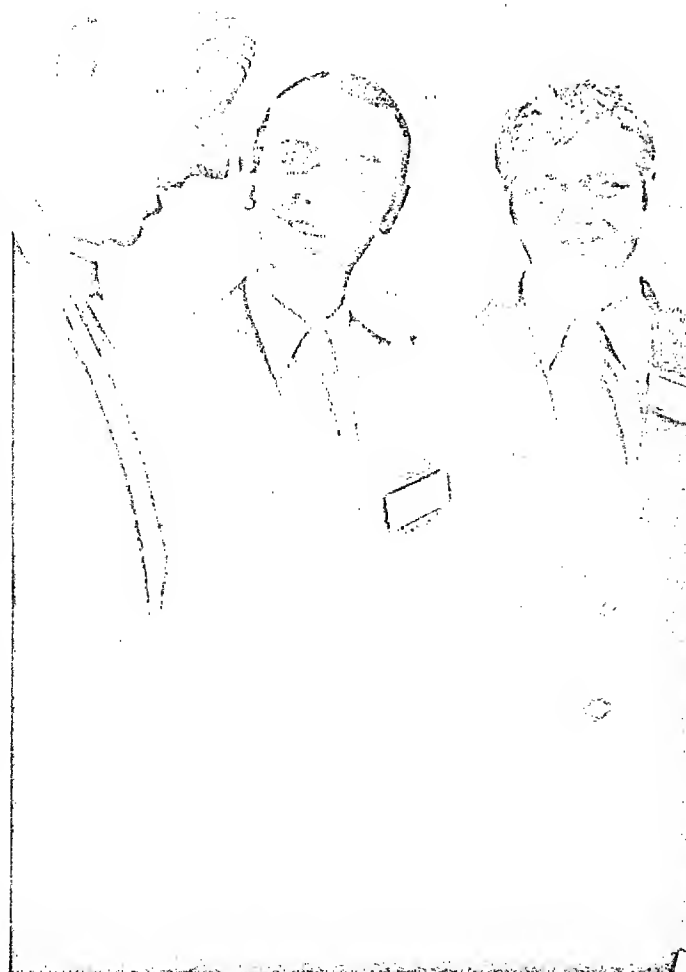
Top exhibits: laser surgery, drug abuse

The winners of the Hektoen and Billings Gold Medals are exhibits on "Laser Surgery in the Larynx" and "Drug Abuse."

The medals are the top prizes given by the Committee on Awards. The Hektoen Medals are given to exhibits that present original research, while the Billings Medals recognize the exhibits whose authors did the best job of presenting information.

"Laser Surgery in the Larynx" (1431) was prepared by Geza J. Jako, MD, and M. Stuart Strong, MD, of the Boston U. School of Medicine, and Thomas G. Polyani, PhD, and Herbert C. Bredemeier of Framingham, Mass. The award-winning exhibit describes microsurgery of the larynx with a carbon dioxide laser and results in treating vocal cord keratosis, carcinoma, and several other conditions.

"DRUG ABUSE," which received the Billings Gold Medal, was developed as an educational aid by George P. George, MD, John Foulke, MD, and Donald Borcharding, MD, of the Office of Medical Services of the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C. The exhibit describes the medical aspects of abusing various drugs — depressants, stimulants, narcotics, and hallucinogens.



Headquarters

EMPLOYEE BULLETIN

#301

15 March 1972NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE
CAREER SERVICE AWARDS

1. Thomas H. Karamessines, Deputy Director for Plans, has been selected to receive the National Civil Service League's 1972 Career Service Award for Sustained Excellence. In nominating Mr. Karamessines, the Director said in part, "In the sophisticated and delicate field of foreign intelligence, Mr. Karamessines, in every sense of the word, is a professional's professional and has shunned more prestigious and public positions in his constant pursuit for perfection in his chosen field. Mr. Karamessines has demonstrated a wise and efficient command over his Directorate and has exhibited unusual leadership in his display of administrative know-how in the discharge of his duties to the country and to this Agency." Mr. Karamessines will receive his award at the League's banquet on 28 April 1972 at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

2. The National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards Program was initiated in 1955 to strengthen the public service by bringing national recognition to significant careers in the Federal service. In 1972, for the first time, the Career Service Awards are in two categories: the Career Service Award for Sustained Excellence and the Career Service Award for Special Achievement. This year, eight top Federal employees who exemplify in an outstanding manner the primary characteristics of career service will be presented the award for Sustained Excellence; two Federal employees whose signal accomplishments have contributed significantly to our national well-being will receive the award for Special Achievement.

3. Mr. Karamessines is the ninth Agency employee to be honored by the National Civil Service League in the last thirteen years.

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PERSONNEL

Honors for Careerists

A top diplomat, a crusading black attorney, the Nation's chief geologist, and a pioneering woman personnel director are among the 10 recipients of the National Civil Service League's 1972 Career Service Award, which honors excellence in the public service.

Announcing the award winners, the League's Executive Director Jean J. Couturier said: "The 10 outstanding Federal employees we honor this year exemplify the dedication, quality performance, and national contributions of legions of civil servants. The League calls public attention to their achievements and to the challenges that mark Government service today." Couturier explained that the annual awards also seek to encourage quality performance by all persons in public jobs and to stimulate youth to take up the challenges of public service careers.



Thomas H. Karamessines

responsible for the control and coordination of all foreign intelligence operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. He received his initiation into intelligence work in World War II, when much had to be improvised. Due in large part to his leadership, proven ability and patient guidance, his directorate has been fashioned into a highly sophisticated component of the Central Intelligence Agency.

• Dr. Vincent E. McKelvey, Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, for his many scientific achievements in geology and his inspiring inspiration and contributions to the national energy policy. He has been in the service for 30 years. Application of his concepts relating phosphoric and oil to upwelling currents has led to many significant new discoveries in undeveloped, fertilizer-poor nations of the

In 1972 for the first time, the Career Service Awards are in two categories. In this way, the League hopes to highlight even more clearly the multiplicity of talents at work in the public service. While the Career Service Award for Sustained Excellence requires 10 years of outstanding public service, the Career Service Awards for Special Achievement are given on evidence of one or more landmark accomplishments without regard to length of service.

This year there are eight Career Service Awards for Sustained Excellence and two Career Service Awards for Special Achievement. The 10 awardees will be honored at an April 28 banquet, where they will receive citations and as yet unspecified material items.

The 1972 Career Service Awards recipients are:

• Clarke H. Harper, Associate Administrator for Administration, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, for his innovative financial management and skilled development of budgets, one of which a Congressman termed a "work of art."

• Martin J. Hillenbrand, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Department of State, for his years of leadership as seen particularly in his major contributions to formulation of American policy in post-war Europe. Hillenbrand has served for nearly 33 years. His posts have included Director of the Berlin Task Force, 1962; Deputy Chief of Mission in Bonn, 1963; Ambassador to Hungary, 1967.

• Thomas H. Karamessines, Deputy Director for Plans, Central Intelligence Agency, for his sustained and unheralded work in the delicate and complex field of international intelligence operations. Having served 29 years, he is now



Clarke H. Harper



Dr. Vincent E. McKelvey



Martin J. Hillenbrand



Irene Parsons

The Federal Diary



By
Mike
Causey

National Civil Service League has given service awards to 10 top career federal employees. The bipartisan, good government group's winners will be honored at a banquet April 23 at the Washington Hilton. Winners are:

Clarke H. Harper, associate administrator for administration at Federal Aviation Administration; Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs; Thomas H. Karamessines, Central Intelligence Agency; Vincent E. McKelvey, Geological Survey's director; Irene Parsons, assistant administrator for personnel at VA; Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian's astrophysical observatory; Charles F. Wilson, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Laurence N. Woodworth, Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation; Daniel V. Desimone, National Bureau of Standards, and Clifford D. May Jr., Defense Communications System.

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2 Short-Timers Among 10 To Get U.S. Career Awards

By PHILIP SHANDLER
Star Staff Writer

The National Civil Service League is giving two of its 10 annual Career Service Awards this year to relative short-timers.

Departing from its practice for 18 years of honoring federal employees with outstanding career records, the league announced today a new category, "Special Achievement," without regard to length of service.

The two in this category, as well as eight cited for "sustained excellence" over a federal career of 10 years or more, will be given \$1,000 each, watches and citations at a banquet April 28.

With its new approach, the NCSL "hopes to highlight even more clearly the multiplicity of talents" in federal service, said Jean J. Couturier, the league's executive director.

THE TWO in the new honors category are:

- Daniel V. DeSimone, chief of the Office of Invention and Innovation at the Institute for Applied Technology in the Commerce Department's National Bureau of Standards.

He conducted a landmark three-year study that formed the basis for the Commerce secretary's recent recommendation that the United States convert to the metric system of measurement.

- Clifford D. May Jr., deputy manager of the National Communications System operated by the Pentagon's Defense Communications System.

An engineer and diplomat, he helped negotiate the pioneering in 1963 of the "hot line" agreement with the Soviet Union and develop improvements at the recent Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

THE EIGHT honored for sustained excellence are:

- Clarke H. Harper, associate administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration in the Transportation Department.

Rising from clerk in 37 years, he has pioneered techniques in financial management and program evaluation.

- Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

A key architect of U.S. policy in Europe since World War II, he served as first U.S. ambassador to Hungary.

- Thomas H. Karamessines, deputy director of plans for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"An exemplar of those who serve our national security quietly but tellingly in the delicate and sophisticated field of foreign intelligence," the league said of his service.

- Vincent E. McKelvey, director of the Geological Sur-

vay in the Interior Department, for 31 years of scientific achievement in geology and for his "inspiring administration and contributions to national energy policy."

- Irene Parsons, assistant administrator of the Veterans Administration.

Personnel chief of the second largest federal agency, she has guided the VA through abrupt workforce ups and downs since World War II, and has made it a leader in minority employment.

- Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Institution's Astrophysical Observatory who guided development of the only astrophysical observatory under federal sponsorship opening new means of space and defense research.

- Charles F. Wilson, chief of the Conciliations Division of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Through negotiation with major corporations and unions, he effected "major breakthroughs" in the hiring and advancement of minorities.

- Laurence N. Woodworth, chief of staff of Congress's Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

He was cited for manifesting both expertise and social conscience in guiding formulation of complex, landmark tax legislation during the 1960s.



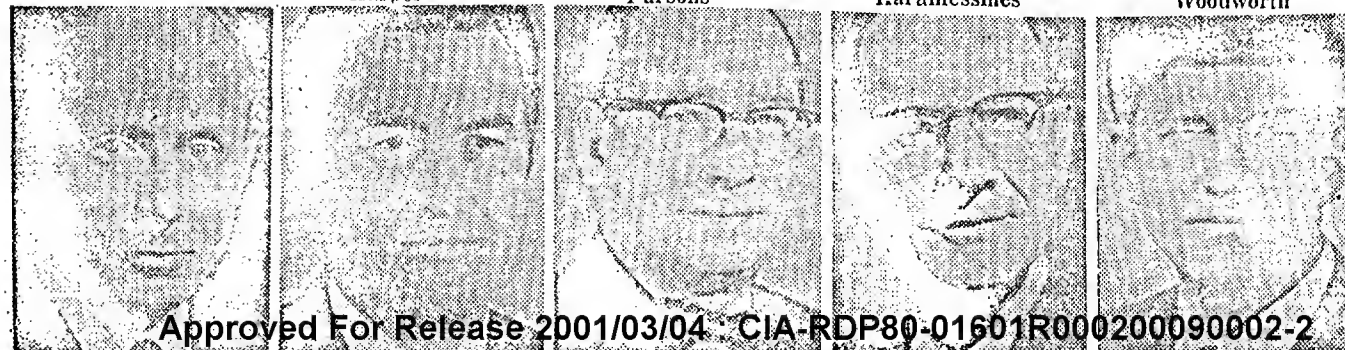
Wilson

Harper

Parsons

Karamessines

Woodworth



Hillenbrand

May

McKelvey

Whipple

DeSimone

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GEN. PHILIP STRONG

P. G. Strong, 70, General In Marines

Retired Marine Corps Brig. Gen. Philip G. Strong, 70, a career intelligence officer, died of cancer yesterday at Metropolitan Hospital after an illness of several months.

Gen. Strong served in naval intelligence during World War II, and after the war in senior positions with the Central Intelligence Agency for almost 15 years.

During World War II, he served for more than two years as chief intelligence officer to the admiral who commanded the battleships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Following the war, he held an executive post in intelligence with the State Department where he developed an interest in scientific intelligence, which he later expanded on during his career in the CIA.

According to information provided by his family Gen. Strong was early involved in work that led to development of the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft.

On retirement, he was awarded CIA's intelligence medal of merit. He afterwards served as a consultant for the General Electric Corp.

In 1946, he married the former Margot Berglind of Gothenburg, Sweden. They moved to Hartland, Vt., following his retirement in 1957 but her long illness made it necessary for them to return here. She died in 1970.

Gen. Strong is survived by two daughters, Margot Semler, of Washington, and Harriet Barlow, of Chevy Chase; a brother, Benjamin, former head of the United States Trust Co. in New York; two sisters, Katherine Osborne and Elizabeth Watters, and five grandchildren.

Gen. Philip Strong Dies; Helped Develop U2 Idea

Brig. Gen. Philip G. Strong, 71, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, retired, a career intelligence officer who was involved in the development of U2 reconnaissance aircraft, died of cancer yesterday at Metropolitan Hospital. He lived at 2500 Q St. NW.

Gen. Strong was an intelligence specialist for the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

During World War II, he was chief intelligence officer for the commander of U.S. battleships in the Pacific for two years.

Gen. Strong was commissioned in 1926, after attending Princeton University and spent a year on active duty as a captain.

During the war, he returned to active duty, serving in the office of naval intelligence. His duties included supplying intelligence for the battleships in 10 major campaigns in the Pacific, 27 air-sea actions and two major fleet battles.

Headed Unit

Later he was assistant chief of staff in the intelligence section at the San Diego Marine base. In 1946, Gen. Strong went on inactive duty and became head of the intelligence acquisition and distribution division in the office of special assistant for intelligence to the Secretary of State.

At the State Department in 1950, Gen. Strong helped to write a report, "Science and Foreign Relations," which recommended creation of posts for scientists as overseas attaches to spur international scientific inquiry and exchange of scientific data.

In 1950, Gen. Strong was transferred to the CIA, where he held senior positions until he retired in 1964.

While at the CIA, he was involved in the innovative concepts of revolutionary recon-



BRIG. GEN. PHILIP STRONG

naissance vehicles, which led to the development of the U2 spy planes.

Gen. Strong was married to the former Margot Berglund of Sweden, who died a year ago.

In his career Gen. Strong collected books and articles on intelligence, which he gave to Princeton University. Another collection went to George Washington University.

Gen. Strong received many decorations and awards, including the Legion of Merit and the CIA's Intelligence Medal of Merit.

He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Margot Semler of Washington and Mrs. Harriet Barlow of Chevy Chase; a brother, Benjamin, of New York; two sisters, Mrs. Katherine Osborne of Sarasota, Fla., and Mrs. Elizabeth Watters of Scottsdale, Ariz., and five grandchildren.

Services will be held Tuesday at 1 p.m. at the Ft. Myer Chapel, with burial in Arlington Cemetery.

HUSBAND-WIFE TEAM

Code-Breakers' Work
Presented to Library

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

Just before World War II, when the Japanese were planning their attack on Pearl Harbor, William F. Friedman led the group of U. S. cryptologists who broke Tokyo's famous diplomatic "Purple Code."

The breakthrough didn't prevent the attack on Pearl Harbor, but it did give U.S. intelligence an advantage over the unsuspecting Japanese in the early stages of the war. The coup also was typical of the late lieutenant colonel's career as the nation's most eminent cryptologist for nearly 50 years.

Now, a wide-ranging collection of cryptologic materials that he and his wife Elizabeth gathered in parallel careers has been presented to the George C. Marshall Research Library at Lexington, Va.

3,000-Item Collection

Spokesmen for the Marshall facility, a research memorial to the Army's chief of staff during World War II, call the 3,000-item Friedman collection, "one of the most important and extensive private collections of cryptologic material in the world."

A gift from Friedman, who died in 1969, and his widow, the collection ranges from contemporary and historic cryptology to the couple's joint studies of archaeology and the Bacon-Shakespeare literary controversy.

Among the contemporary materials is all the published matter Friedman could find on the great national debate over who was to blame for U.S. lack of vigilance at Pearl Harbor, as well as material relating to modern cryptanalysis, cryptography, secret writing and electronic communications, and a handful of simple hiding devices.

Another segment of the collection consists of the late Father Theodore C. Petersen's studies at Catholic University of the mysterious Voynich manuscript, thought to be the work of the

medieval monk, Roger Bacon. Both Friedman and Father Petersen were among the scholars who have attempted, unsuccessfully, to decipher the manuscript.

The latter also incorporates studies by the Friedman couple on the claims of some scholars that Sir Francis Bacon was the real author of Shakespeare's work. The couple's research in this field uncovered no proof of Bacon's alleged role and resulted in a book, "The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined".

Still another part of their collection is devoted to literature they called the "cult of unintelligibility", or work of a cryptographic nature by James Joyce, Gertrude Stein and other authors apparently striving to conceal their real meanings.

A native of Russia, Friedman first was a student of genetics and served as director of genetic studies at the Riverbank Laboratories at Geneva, Ill., before World War I. His future wife, whom he met there, was studying the Bacon question, and this turned Friedman's talents to cryptography.

Rewarded by Government

When World War I erupted, the Friedman couple trained the U.S. Army's first class of cryptographers. Later, Friedman himself entered the Army and soon became director, and chief expert, of the nation's military code experts until after World War II.

Friedman was one of the few men to receive both the Medal for Merit and the National Security Medal in recognition of his work. In 1956, Congress awarded him a \$100,000 compensation for code-breaking machines and other devices that he developed but could not patent and sell commercially because of their secret nature.

Mrs. Friedman, who still lives in the District, later developed a code system for the International Monetary Fund.

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MAY 6 1974

Credibility Gap's Birth Traced

'Official Lies' Now Expected

By WALLACE BRENNIE
Special To The Star

Eleven years ago this week, the credibility gap was born.

Today it is a fact of life — no thinking person can still believe the United States Government doesn't lie.

This turning point in the ethics of American history began on May 2, 1960, when the information office at Incirlik AFB, Adana, Turkey, issued a brief release: A weather recon plane of the U-2 type had vanished the day before on a routine flight over the Lake Van area of Turkey.

The release added that a search had been launched, and the radio contact with the pilot — identified only as a civilian employee of Lockheed Aircraft — indicated he was having problems with his oxygen equipment.

As a newsmen working in Germany at the time, this correspondent gave the release only cursory attention. Having visited the air base at Adana several times, I was aware that U-2 "weather planes" were stationed there, so there was no reason for questioning the story.

No doubt the release was read with considerably more interest by the editors of Pravda and Izvestia.

A day or so later, the Air Force issued a second release: Because of the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the plane, NASA was grounding all U-2 aircraft to check the oxygen equipment.

Summit In Paris

But there was a crack in the political horizon. Everyone

was looking forward to the May 15 summit conference between President Eisenhower and Khrushchev in Paris. My assignment was to spend the week in Moscow covering the reaction to the talks, and my visa was approved without hesitation.

Then came the bomb: Speaking to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow on May 5, Khrushchev suddenly departed from his routine report and thundered "Comrade Deputies! Upon the instructions of the Soviet government, I must report to you on aggressive actions against the Soviet Union in the past few weeks on the part of the United States of America.

"What were these aggressive actions? The United States of America has been sending aircraft that have been crossing our state frontiers and intruding into the airspace of the Soviet Union . . . Therefore we must act — shoot down the planes! This assignment was fulfilled — the plane was shot down!"

(Stormy, prolonged applause. Shouts "Correct!" and "Shame to the Aggressor!")

As the shock wave ripped across the news wires of the world, in Washington a NASA spokesman conceded that the missing U-2 might have strayed across the Soviet border while the pilot — listed as Francis Gary Powers — was unconscious.

An Accident

On May 6, the State Department reported, "An unarmed U-2 weather reconnaissance craft of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration might have crossed the Soviet

Lincoln White, the State Department spokesman, stated, "There was absolutely no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet air space, and there never has been."

The statement was duly published in the American press, along with irate statements from certain congressmen castigating the Soviets for shooting down an unarmed plane.

One British journalist called a top State Department official for an off-the-record statement and was told "Utterly fantastic! Take one technical point alone: the single-engine U-2 has a range of only 2,500 miles — not 4,000 as Khrushchev's fantastic tale implies."

And the State Department even went so far as to send the Russians a formal note of protest and inquiry regarding the fate of the pilot — the pilot presumed dead.

Then on May 7, Khrushchev dropped the other shoe.

Addressing the Supreme Soviet again, Khrushchev explained, "I did not say the pilot was alive and in good health, and that we have parts of the plane. We did so deliberately, because had we told everything at once, the Americans would have invented another version."

Sharing In A Lie

It was only then, the newsmen discovered, to their horror and indignation, that they had been participating in a lie. They had believed what they had been told, and so, presumably, had President Eisenhower.

Secretary of State Christian Herter insisted the President had believed the U-2 had probably

made an "information-gathering" flight over Russia, but "there was no authorization for any such flight."

Again the press accepted the word of the government, although it was now obvious that someone had sent Powers aloft, quite willing if he were downed (after he had demolished the plane and killed himself with his poison needle) to let America believe that Moscow was the real aggressor.

James Reston of the New York Times noted, "As to who might have authorized the flight, officials refused to comment. If this particular flight of the U-2 was not authorized here, it could only be assumed that someone in the chain of command in the Middle East or Europe had given the order."

Behind the scenes, CIA chief Allen Dulles met with President Eisenhower and offered to resign on May 9 to save the government further embarrassment.

Khrushchev had left President Eisenhower an opening by indicating the deed may have been done without the President's knowledge, and Press Secretary James Haggerty was quoted as saying "in his opinion" he didn't think President Eisenhower had been aware of the mission.

Hopeless Situation

But the situation was, hopeless. On May 11 President Eisenhower admitted that he had personally approved the flights because espionage was "a distasteful but vital necessity."

And amid the shambles,

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24 APRIL 1971

'No More Burned Cities'

By Dorothy McCardle

Civil rights leader James Farmer predicted last night there will be no more burned cities or race riots if and when "the poor are given a stake and a share in the country."

"It is time for the nation to create new jobs, particularly in public service," he said at the 17th annual awards dinner held by the National Civil Service League at the Washington Hilton.

"No one is stupid enough to tear down that in which he has a share and is part owner."

Farmer spoke with Biblical vehemence and Churchillian resonance to the dinner where \$1,000 apiece awards were presented to 10 men before an audience of 1,100, most of whom are government workers.

He said he was just back from a swing around college campuses and the Watts area of Los Angeles where he finds poverty still driving men to despair. The young and the black everywhere

are asking the same question, he said: "Can they share in government itself?"

"They are asking if it is possible to work in the Establishment."

"How can the little people have a sense of participation and a share in the Nation?"

Farmer said that the middle class Negro is getting along fine and for the educated Negro prospects are unlimited.

"The black PhD has got it made," said Farmer in a tone of irony. "Any black with a PhD can get a job even when white PhD's are out of work."

But for every 10 of "the lucky, educated Negroes walking in the front door, there are several times that number of the poor running out the back door."

Farmer said that the unemployment rate in the black ghettos is as high as 42 per cent with a 50 per cent rate for unemployed youth in Watts where riots and burnings made headlines.

Things will get worse for

the poor, Farmer predicted, when men return from the war in Vietnam.

With automation limiting jobs in industry, Farmer sees unemployment solved by more government jobs.

"It is time for the nation to create new jobs, particularly in public service," he said.

The winners of career service awards were all men near the top in their various fields. As each man was summoned to the microphone to accept a gold watch and a \$1,000 check as well as a citation, a movie of him at work was flashed on the screen behind the double head table.

Those cited for their "profiles of quality" were:

Charles M. Bailey, director of the defense division of the General Accounting Office; James Bruce Cardwell, assistant secretary, comptroller, of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Alam M. Lovelace, director of laboratories for the Air Force System Command; David D. Newsom, assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Also, John E. Reinhardt, assistant director of the U.S. Information Agency for East Asia and the Pacific; Wilfred H. Rommel, assistant director for legislative reference in the executive office of the President; Willis H. Shapley, associate deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; R. J. Smith, deputy director for intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency; Louis W. Torrella, deputy director of the National Security Agency; and Maurice J. Williams, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development, State Department.

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Downed U-2 Pilot Tells Of Sympathy

Nearly ten years ago, U-2 spy pilot Gary Powers came home to the United States from a Russian prison amid accusations from congressmen, veteran's association leaders and the press that he was a traitor.

Now, after almost a decade of silence, Powers is telling "my side" for the first time and, he said yesterday, he is getting a wave of sympathy for what he did and how he did it.

Powers, whose new book is called "Operation Overlight," spoke before the Del Mar Rotary Club at Whispering Pines.

"I am getting hundreds of letters from total strangers who are apologizing for having thought of me as a traitor for more than 10 years," Powers said.

Powers was a pilot for the CIA when he was shot down 1,200 miles inside the Russian border while on a spy flight from Turkey to Norway on May 1, 1960.

His capture and the nature of his mission led to the breakdown of the 1960 summit conference in Paris between Nikita Khrushchev, President Eisenhower, Harold MacMillan and Charles de Gaulle with Khrushchev shouting so loudly that De Gaulle later confided to Eisenhower, "I was obliged to tell him to lower his voice."

Powers was tried and imprisoned in Russia until 1958 when he was exchanged for Russian spy Rudolph Abel.

His return home was chilling. "One government official said that exchanging me for Robert Abel was like swapping Mickey Mantle for an average player. The then head of the American Legion said I had served my country badly, but he knew nothing of what I had done or anything about the program.

"Others said I should not be paid my salary, while others said take it and get out of the country," Powers said.

Powers said yesterday that

he could see some similarity between his own position and that of Lt. William J. Calley.

Both are men thrust into a position that they did not seek and both men were catapulted into the public eye, he said.

"But we rode reverse waves. I had a wave of public condemnation. Calley had a wave of public acclaim. I wonder if I will stay that way.

"Mine is changing to acceptance. Once the crest wears away. I hope Calley's wave does not change to condemnation," Powers said.

He said the Calley case should have been "an internal matter for the Army" rather than the massive public exposure and added, "Just like me, Calley's life will never be the same again."

KNOW HE WAS SPOTTED

To the Rotarians, Powers described his fateful flight over Russia.

He knew he had been spotted because the contrails of Russian fighters tracked him far below. In fact he was flying so high that he could only see the trails and not make out the aircraft far below, he said.

He has publicly stuck to his altitude of 63,000 feet because the ceiling of the U-2 plane is classified, but yesterday he said, "I will concede that I was higher than that."

He told of the explosion behind his aircraft but he did not see anything. It had been a plane he would have seen it and he remains convinced that it was a surface-to-air missile that downed him, he said.

First the slender wings folded back, then the tail fell off and part of the fuselage.

FELL SEVEN MILES

I fell seven miles down in the cockpit but the ejector would not work.

He struggled out manually but forgot to undo two oxygen hoses.

"I fought my way back to the cockpit and remembered I had not pushed the destruct switches which had a 70 second delay, before blowing up the aircraft," he said.

But the oxygen hoses snapped and he fell away without being able to push the switches.

"I knew I was within four inches of those switches when the hoses snapped," he said. He parachuted to earth and was captured.

SAYS EVIDENCE FELL

He denied that it was failure to push the switches which resulted in his mission being discovered as a spy mission, saying that evidence from the breaking aircraft was falling over a wide area.

He was captured, tried, convicted and released and a "million words have been written about it," he said.

He carried the condemnation of the nation alone despite getting support from his leaders behind the scenes, Powers said.

In fact, in 1963, the CIA gave him the Intelligence Star for Valor, one of the CIA's highest awards, but nobody would make any vocal support of him, he said.

After his release he worked as a test pilot for Lockheed testing modifications to the U-2.

UNEMPLOYED NOW

Now he is unemployed and looking for work, "but not many people want a 41 year old test pilot," he said.

Would he do the same again?

"Yes, if I only had the same knowledge. But if I knew how the press and some of the national leaders would react, I could save myself a lot of difficulty," he said.

STATINTL

AWARDS

Ten Are To Be Honored

The National Civil Service League this month awards \$1,000 tax free, an inscribed watch and a citation to 10 civil servants it points out as particularly deserving. Awards will be given during a banquet in Washington, D.C.

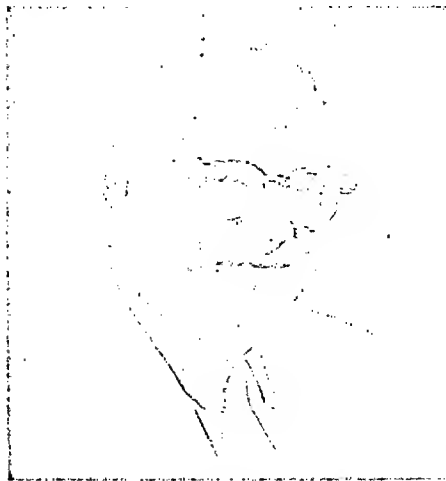
The program points up the range of challenging job opportunities found in Federal service.

The 10 winners of the 1971 Career Service Award are:

◦ Charles M. Bailey, Director, Defense Division, General Accounting Office, "for his leadership in improving Government financial practices particularly with regard to military financial administration."

◦ James Bruce Cardwell, Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "for his outstanding administration of the second highest departmental budget in Government."

◦ Alan M. Lovelace, Air Force Materials Laboratory, Air Force Systems Command, Department of the Air Force, "for his creative competence in specialized chemical research, matched only by his managerial capability."



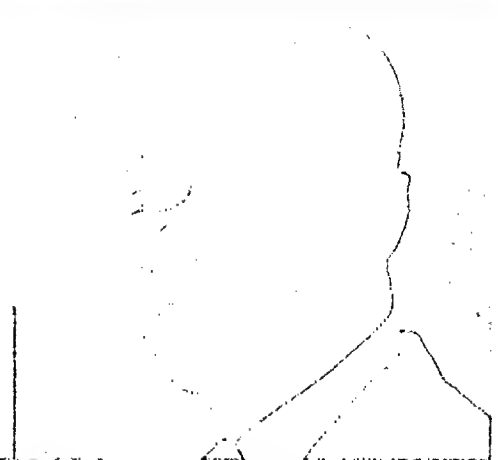
Bailey

◦ David Dunlop Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Department of State, "for his decades of talented interpretation of American policies on the international scene."

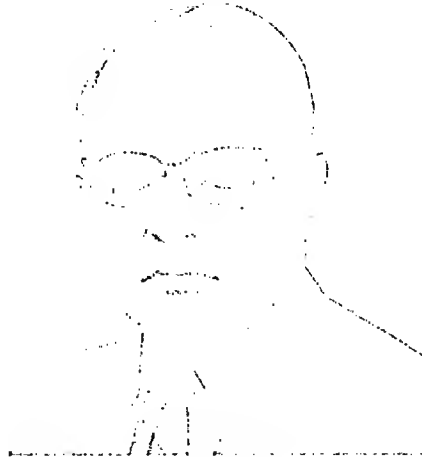
◦ John E. Reinhardt, Assistant Director (East Asia and Pacific), U.S. Information Agency, "for his consummate skill as one of America's foremost 'cultural ambassadors'."



Cardwell



Reinhardt



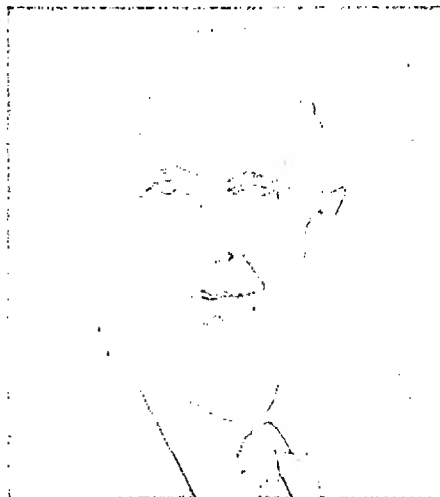
Lovelace



Rommel

◦ Wilfred H. Rommel, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, Office for Management and Budget, "for his significant contributions as the President's foremost career staff adviser in the Executive Office on formulation and coordination of legislation."

◦ Willis H. Shapley, Associate Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, "for his administrative expertise which enables him to help design major policy directions at NASA and interpret them to the Congress and the public."



Newsom